

# Watchman & Journal.

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ARTHUR ROPES, General Editor.

## The Canal Treaty.

Recent reports from Washington give, as by authority, the main provisions of the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty. According to these reports its "salient features" are these:

First—The new convention supersedes the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Second—The principle of neutrality is guaranteed, the United States being the sole guarantor.

Third—The right to fortify the canal is secured to the United States alone.

It is alleged that these provisions meet all the objections which arose in the Senate when the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty was submitted and are in harmony with the dominant note of the Senate's revision of that instrument; that in a spirit of liberality and earnest neighborliness the Salisbury government has agreed unreservedly to these points without even manifesting a feeling of ungracious yielding of any contention; that there has been "not the least display of chauvinism or jingoism on either side in the progress of the patient and careful negotiations which have resulted in a promise of such great good to both nations."

Now that the chief obstacle has been removed from the path of the Nicaragua canal, it is confidently believed that there will be some positive and definite legislation on that subject at the coming session of Congress. No considerable opposition to the enterprise has been urged by any influential element of lawmakers on any other ground than that which has been so completely covered by the three points made. For example, the new convention even provides for the fortification of the canal by the United States if, and whenever, that nation cares to fortify. Much has been said in the House in the matter of the United States fortifying the proposed waterway. In the Senate there has been less support for this proposition, mainly because that body believes it is not necessary to expend millions of dollars in constructing fortifications. In order not to give the House another opportunity to delay canal legislation by debate on the subject of fortifications, the new convention reserves to the United States the right to fortify.

It is said that there is little doubt that the Senate will ratify the treaty at the earliest practical date. Senator Morgan of Alabama, who has opposed all agreements with Great Britain on the canal question which did not include a provision for setting aside the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, favors the convention recently negotiated. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is known to favor the new treaty. In brief, it is not expected that this convention will meet dangerous opposition from any quarter in the Senate. So say the men in contact with the sources of information at Washington.

Assuming that these reports of what the new convention will contain, and that the concessions made by England will disarm opposition on old scores, the physical obstacles in the way of construction and maintenance, questions of expediency on commercial and financial grounds, and those affecting the national safety or defense, are likely to come more prominently to the front when the building of the canal again becomes the subject of legislation. Political difficulties having been satisfactorily eliminated from the question, the building of the canal will become a matter of domestic concern, and in its determination the business and financial phases of the enterprise, the opposition of the land routes to the Pacific coast, besides considerations relating to national military security and defense, will become the leading subjects of debate and grounds of voting.

## Battell A Forest Commission.

In 1880 Joseph Battell represented Middlebury in the Legislature. A bill was before that body for the creation of a forestry commission in which the JOURNAL was greatly interested. In the House of Representatives the foremost supporter of the bill was Battell of Middlebury. The commission was created, but like almost every other similar measure of practical usefulness one Legislature has been persuaded to adopt a succeeding body of Solons has made haste to destroy. So the forestry commission went out of existence. The destruction of the forests has pursued the unbroken tenor of its ravaging way, with no hand raised and no official word spoken to arrest the course of the lumber and pulp ravagers, and no movement begun to reforest the millions of barren acres left for nothing else but the primeval covering of which they have been ruthlessly stripped.

But Mr. Battell has constituted himself, on his own hook, a forestry commission, and, being a man of wealth, with the disposition has also the means to give practical effect to his ideas and

purposes respecting forest preservation. The Register of Middlebury, writing of the heights of Vermont mountains, says:

The high peak in the town of Warren very near to the Fayston line, which, together with some 4,000 acres adjoining, Mr. Battell has purchased for park purposes for the benefit of the citizens of Vermont and all visitors within her borders and named Ellen's Mountain, is found to be one of the highest, if not the highest, point on the Green Mountain range. \* \* \* Cane's Hump has also been purchased by Mr. Battell in order to preserve its forest. We believe all Vermonters will be interested in these attempts of a native Vermont to preserve a sample of the original forests from which Vermont derived her name.

No matter about the relative heights of the Green Mountain peaks, to which the Register article is chiefly devoted, and to which the Free Press makes reply. The principal thing is the consideration the Register mentions last, the preservation of the forests primeval which gave the State its historic name. Mr. Battell is doing on a generous scale what the State ought to be doing, ought to have been doing for a generation and more past, throughout all its borders.

Last winter the newspapers were publishing the facts of the purchase of several hundred square miles of forest region, dotted with ponds and lined with brooks, to be stripped for pulp, cord wood and lumber. Recently the facts of another similar purchase, for a like purpose, have been published with some eclat as an indication of "enterprise" in Vermont. Everywhere, up among the hills, at the foot of mountain spurs, where a water power does not exist the portable steam saw mill has been set up, and these more extensive operations the press is recounting the way of deforesting the State are supplemented by these smaller, but in the aggregate more mischievous, instrumentalities for making and preserving the desert area of the State.

Mr. Battell is a man of another stamp, buying large tracts of mountain forest regions to keep them out of the hands of the pulp and lumber vandals. The only present hope of Vermont, in the matter of forest preservation, is in men like Mr. Battell. Now if he will go a step further, take in some devastated tract, rocky ridges, brake and briar infested and worn out pastures, and show what can be done in the way of reforesting them, returning them to value and usefulness, he will complete this circuit of public benefaction and become to Vermont what Bremonier was to France.

## A Public Service.

The JOURNAL recently printed extracts from the Boston Transcript's compilation of malevolent utterances and publications of anti-imperialist speakers, writers and editors, respecting President McKinley.

What the writer in the Transcript did for the broad of antis as a body, the Springfield Union has done for its contemporary of the same city, the Republican, which the Transcript seemed to slight. The Union has done its work thoroughly and rendered a service of value. It prints over three columns of short extracts from the Republican, from issues from April 1, 1899, to November 14, 1900, in all of which the serpent's tooth and the adder's venom appears. In these McKinley is called by every vile name political malevolence could inspire,—"murderer," "liar," "usurper," "knave," "despot," "hypocrite," and so on, to the very bottom and dregs of the vocabulary of infamy.

After the assassination the Republican wrote an editorial article on "The Criticism of Public Men," which the Union makes the text of its review of its contemporary's long campaign of calumny, of abuse of the President, of falsehood respecting his acts, policies and purposes. The Republican had then changed its line of comment. McKinley became the incarnation of every virtue, public and domestic, in the abstract and in the concrete. He was praised as effusively as he had previously been mercilessly and falsely libeled and denounced.

Referring to the black list of ugly names, accusations and denunciations the Republican had been unceasingly printing, and the eulogies that followed the President's martyrdom, the Union remarks:

If these estimates of William McKinley are correct, if he was a "jelly-fish imperialist," and "imitator of George III," a "political weathercock," a "backsliding President," a "usurper of the Constitution," how is it that he became great and good, broad-minded and patriotic, ranking with Lincoln and Washington, when smitten down by the assassin's bullet? Does one puff of the pistol obliterate the blackness of his character, revealing the President unsmirched by slander, a simple, Christian gentleman, who endeavored during his whole term of office to do his duty and walk with fortitude along the way God ordained? So it would seem.

The Republican's beastly criticisms of the President had been from time to time reproduced in the JOURNAL as illustrations of the villainous character of professedly independent journalism. To these and similar utterances by the Republican's confederates of the "independent" press, as much as to the

Johann Mosts of journalism, this paper ascribed the incitement to the detestable act at Buffalo. The incendiary mouth of an anarchist is innocuous of speech compared with the offenses against morality, against truth and candor, against law and order and rigorous government, of which the Republican, the Evening Post of New York, and other newspapers in their class, are continuously guilty.

## Panama Canal Proposals.

All reports seem to be confirmatory of the statement that the new convention with Great Britain will so far remove the objections raised against the first treaty that there can be no valid reason for its rejection by the Senate. While these statements have an air of authority, the public is cautioned against accepting as truth and fact any report as to what is in the new compact Hay and Pauncefote have arranged.

So great, however, is the assurance that a treaty has been negotiated which the Senate will ratify, discussion of matters pertaining to the building of the canal has become unusually active. Among these is the primary question of the route. The choice lies between Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec.

The merits and demerits of the first two are understood, while of the last but little is known. It is not thought likely that the Walker isthmian canal commission will recommend any specific route, but that it will content itself with a comprehensive discussion of the advantages of all three. The Panama route might prove the best from a purely commercial point of view, but it is understood that the Nicaraguan route is regarded as the best for military purposes, and this is the consideration most likely to weigh with Congress.

The French Panama Canal Company, through its president, M. Maurice Hutin, is now in Washington and in conference with Admiral Walker, head of the American canal commission. M. Hutin has submitted a revised statement of the expenditures and liabilities on the Panama route, and the first purpose of the conference is doubtless to get together in an estimate of the value of the present work toward carrying out the American canal plan, in distinction from its value as a part of the simpler French scheme. When an agreement is reached on property value, a definite financial proposal to this government will doubtless be submitted and its consideration begun.

In the opinion of members of Congress arriving in Washington the Panama company will have to present its claims with great clearness and force in order to make a favorable impression in face of the odds in favor of the Nicaraguan route. The company will have to offer not only reasonable terms in dollars and cents, but a plan which involves the transfer of an almost flawless title, guaranteed by the French courts against all claims and other incumbrances. It will be necessary, also, to ascertain what the Colombian government itself is willing to do in the premises. If it proposes to charge so much for its consent to a bargain between the Panama company and the United States as to make the total cost of the Panama enterprise greater than that of building the Nicaraguan canal and paying the demands of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican governments, it will be useless to try to woo Congress away from its first love.

## Another Phase of Anarchism.

President Roosevelt invited Booker T. Washington to dine with him. Mr. Washington bears a distinguished name. There is nothing to show that he has ever brought that name into disrepute. He is the president of the Tuskegee Institute, an institution for the education of colored people. He is an American citizen, a representative of some 8,000,000 other citizens in the mixed citizenship of the United States, whose Chief Magistrate Mr. Roosevelt is.

People of varying conditions are invited to dine at the White House, but the circumstance that President Roosevelt has had this man, distinctly the representative of a great body of citizens, at the official mahogany, has created a mighty uproar. Why? Because this Mr. Washington is a gentleman of color. It is something, the record says, no former President has ever done, to invite a negro of whatever degree of remoteness from equatorial black, to dine at the executive mansion. The South, the land of chivalry, is in a paroxysm of rage. But the President will survive. He will have in the executive dining hall many a guest, in character or ability, in merit of any kind, much less worthy of official recognition, and there will be no adverse comment. The President has given a fine illustration of his inherent manliness and to this recent exhibition of this quality all rational people will say amen.

## On Top.

President Roosevelt is giving some exhibition of his quality in the matter

of appointments to offices. He understands the value and importance of efficiency in the public service. With him this is a practical matter, the first requirement. With him an efficient civil service is not a theory. In the advocacy of such a service he is no freak, or an impracticable of any sort.

In the practice of the fundamental principle of an efficient civil service, the President will use reason and deliberation. With firmness there will be such evidence of rectitude of purpose, of obedience to the dictates of official duty, so much of tact and wisdom and plain justice, that resistance to the "spoils element" will conquer, and the spoilsmen will be constrained to submit without a murmur.

As Senator Frye says, and as every body knows, "If the presidential appointees turn out to be inefficient, the Chief Executive is held responsible for them." If the President is seeking efficiency, and men, whether Representatives or Senators, are urging the appointments of favorites or supporters whom President Roosevelt would not select for his personal service, or the management of his own affairs, he will earn public favor and confidence by "turning down" such applicants.

President Roosevelt is not a fanatic. In all matters he will use reason and good judgment, and from any little conflicts with the place hunters he is likely to emerge with his customary good fortune, on top.

The new proprietors of the Brattleboro Reformer make a statement that the Tuesday edition of that paper has required an extra expenditure of \$100 a week, "while the net income has been only \$30, leaving a deficit of \$3,640 per annum in the proceeds of the Friday edition."

Therefore the Reformer will discontinue its Tuesday edition. If the net income, as the publishers say, from the Tuesday's edition has been \$30 a week, there is a bad break in their conclusions, as there would be, in that case, a gain of \$1560 a year to the credit of the edition, and it would seem to be worth the while to continue its publication. Very likely Ullery & Co., mean to say that the gross income of the Tuesday's edition has been \$30. In that event, and if the cost was really \$100, the conclusion would be correct, and the Reformer would be furnishing further testimony as to the unprofitableness of the semi-weekly newspaper, and to the truth that there is no desirable intermediary for the weekly and the daily. That is probably a fact, sustained by cumulative testimony, at least in the experience of Vermont newspapers.

The great gains in trade with the Philippines are the subject of congratulatory remark. The returns show that for the nine months ending with March, 1901, the exports to the Philippines have increased fifty-one per cent over those for the year ending with March, 1900. During the same period, American enterprise was making itself felt in the islands to an extent that increased the total exports by thirty-four per cent. The value of goods sold to the islands by this country for the nine months above stated was \$2,600,000, while for the entire year of 1896, our total trade amounted to only \$125,000. Moreover, the figures show that as the army has been decreased in the island, the trade has increased, showing that the relations with the islands are formed on a solid, commercial basis. All this is very gratifying in view of some of the predictions that were made when the United States first acquired possession of the archipelago.

It ought not to be necessary to contradict the continually repeated reports that there is a lack of harmony between the President and Senator Hanna. Both men are built on altogether too large a scale to indulge in petty bickerings and jealousies. As a matter of fact, says Washington reports, President Roosevelt has sought Senator Hanna's advice on several of the more important questions that have come up and has informed the Senator that he will always be grateful to him for any advice he may choose to offer. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hanna may differ upon many minor details but in all matters of importance they will be found acting in unity for the good of the country. Any other statement of the relations of these two men is simply petty political gossip.

Advices from South Africa state that a commission of six English women is traveling about the country in two saloon carriages, and inspecting the Boer refugee camps with exceptional thoroughness. There are thirty-nine such camps, and the commission is not likely to finish its labors before the end of December, although the chairman, Miss Fawcett, is most energetic and capable, and is pushing on the work at the risk of wearing out her colleagues. The government is right in its requirement for secret judgment of the commission. Points relating to the humane treatment of the Boer women and children will be reserved for the parliamentary Blue Book. It

## BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS

Of America Use Pe-ru-na For All Catarrhal Diseases.



Mrs. Toft, President Valkein Association, of Chicago.

Mrs. Catherine Toft, President of the Valkein Association, of Chicago, in a recent letter, writes the following: 2601 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

"Knowing of the very satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na in cases of a worn-out system and a broken-down constitution, I have often advised it, and am glad to speak of the well-deserved praise those who have tried it have given it. It is of superior merit. I endorse it."

Letters of gratitude from various institutions of the country, to the manufacturers of Peru-na, indicate the high appreciation that these institutions have for this remedy.

Mrs. Clara Makemer, housekeeper for the Florence Crittenton Anchorage Mission, of Chicago, writes the following letter from 302 Chestnut street, Chicago:

"Peru-na is the best tonic I have ever known for general debility—a sure cure for liver complaint, and a never-failing adjuster in cases of dyspepsia. I have also used it in cases of female irregularities and weak nerves common to the sex, and have found it most satisfactory."—Mrs. Clara Makemer.

A book written by Dr. Hartman on the different phases of catarrh and their treatment; also "Health and Beauty," written especially for women, sent free to any address by The Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

will be the most important contribution made by women to the history of the war.

The editor of an anarchist publication in Berlin, Germany, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing an article approving the assassination of McKinley. Emperor William has no notion of tolerating a viper that may some time sting the head of the German government.

## Wisdom and Sanity Needed.

Goldwin Smith has renewed the discussion about anarchy and the means to abate it by a thoughtful article that has been commented on by the press in varied language. With one part of this article conservative opinion, perhaps will have no difficulty in agreeing, and that is that extreme measures are not needed, and perhaps aggravate the disease they mean to cure. Mr. Smith approves no such method, and severely condemns as worse than folly talk of lynching, torture or any unusual punishment, such as confinement on an island. He can see no necessity for any reactionary legislation, nor for the retention of the principles that underlie the American constitution. The people who are now crying for a curtailment of political liberty or a restriction of freedom of speech or of press on account of a single murder, however detestable, he says, will surely some day be ashamed of this. No anarchy could be more complete or worse than arbitrary power in the hands of an autocrat setting at defiance the higher law of justice and humanity. These, indeed, be words of truth and soberness. We must not forget that there is a higher law or a higher principle of justice and humanity that we may not with our enactments lightly disregard, for the penalty of reaction, as surely as history tells the truth, is greater than anything that can be accomplished.—Indianapolis Journal.

## A TRAGEDY.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

arrested will therefore be continued until after the autopsy.

The dead man is survived by his mother four brothers and two sisters. The brothers are John, Thomas and William of this city and John of St. Albans. The two first named formed the firm of Lynch Brothers, granite manufacturers. They said today that they did not believe their brother's death was caused by foul play but by accident.

The sisters are Mrs. Dennis Ryle and Miss Hannah Lynch of this city. A telegram was sent to the brother in St. Albans, but as he was away on a run in Canada, he could not be communicated with. If he writes tonight the funeral will be held on Wednesday and burial will be in the Catholic cemetery.

The deceased was a young man well liked and popular among his fellows. His sad fate is a severe shock to them and his family.

## GOV. TAFT MAY RESIGN

An Intimation from Gov. Chaffee. Filipinos too Slow for Him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Officials at the war department today expressed considerable surprise at Gen Chaffee's letter intimating that Gov. Taft may soon resign from the Philippines commission. They say, however, that they believe the governor is discouraged at the poor manner in which the Filipinos take up civil government and their failure to administer law successfully.

## SCHLEY COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Lieut. Wells, flag officer of Commodore Schley during the West Indian naval campaign, resumed his testimony yesterday in the Schley court of inquiry.

The cross examination was over the time when certain despatches were received by Commodore Schley off Cienfuegos. These despatches are known as No. 7, the "Dear Schley" letter, which Commodore Schley maintained he had received May 23, but which the government charged was received May 22. In this letter Sampson expressed the belief that Cervera was in Cienfuegos, but if it should be proved otherwise Santiago could be blockaded later.

No. 8, in which Sampson spoke of a rumor that Cervera was in Santiago, and telling Schley if satisfied that the Spaniards were not in Cienfuegos to go with all possible dispatch to Santiago.

No. 9 was another dispatch from Sampson confirmatory of the report that Cervera was at Santiago. The dispute rages around the time when these despatches were received by Schley. After the cross examination of Wells on these points had proceeded for some time Mr. Rayner, counsel for Schley, admitted the receipt of No. 7 despatch by the Dupont (which joined the flying squadron off Cienfuegos on May 22, 1898) and that they received No. 8 by the Hawk and the Marblehead. "Now the trouble," he said, "is about the other No. 7. Where did the duplicate of No. 7 go? We cannot admit we got it by the Iowa but we agree upon these propositions: The Dupont carried No. 7, the Hawk No. 8 and the Marblehead No. 9. We admit the receipt of this memorandum from Capt. McCalla by the Hawk but what we have not been able to find out and cannot admit is that the Iowa carried No. 7."

The time of the reception of these despatches is variously placed from May 22 to May 24, the actual time having a bearing on the question whether Schley, after having the knowledge of Cervera's whereabouts, proceeded to Santiago with all possible dispatch. There is about one day's difference between the time when the government claims the despatches were received and when Schley says they were received.

In reply to questions by Mr. Hanna the witness said the retrograde movement was made because of the Commodore's anxiety about the coal supply of the vessels of the fleet. He knew that the Spanish fleet was in the vicinity and felt that it was not desirable to meet it without an adequate fuel supply.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Lieut. Wells recalled this morning and asked relative to the various orders sent by the navy department relative to expelling the American ships to the enemy's fire, Lemly attempting to show that there was no reason why Schley should not have attacked the Colon May 31, when she lay at the mouth of Santiago harbor.

Witness said he did not remember any orders being issued by Schley relative to blockade at Cienfuegos or Santiago. He did not remember any efforts of Schley to ascertain if the Spanish fleet was in Santiago previous to the arrival of the Marblehead on the station.

## A CLOSE CALL

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—Fire destroyed the interior of the east end of the New Engle building on Saturday night. The contents of the Vermont room were damaged only by smoke. The New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island rooms were badly damaged by water. The estimated loss is \$1,000 on each. The fire started in the partition dividing the New Hampshire and Rhode Island rooms where the gas fireplaces backed each other. The cold weather of the past week necessitated a continuous fire, thus overheating the woodwork of the partition.

The fire insurance authorities express the opinion that the fire may have been smoldering for days. It is hoped to have the building reopened in a few days. Among the valuable paintings lost was a life-sized portrait of the late James G. Blaine, which is said to have been the best painting in existence of that statesman.

## FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 22.—Manuel Mocaada shot and critically wounded Clara Moore in the head in a road house this morning. Mocaada then turned the revolver on himself and fired through his temple, dying instantly. The couple had been living together and quarreled this morning.

## THE YALE KILLING.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 22.—The case of Henry McDowall Sedley, the Yale freshman charged with causing the death of Edward Corrigan, another student, was continued until Saturday in the municipal court this morning. The State asks a continuance for the coroner to make his finding, when a formal charge will be made against Sedley.

## SPILLING THE SALT.

THE ORIGIN OF AN OLD AND VERY COMMON SUPERSTITION.

Some of the Ancient Signs and Omens That Still Hold Sway Over Mankind—Breaking a Looking Glass and the Crossing of Knives.

There is a "wherefore" for all things, even for those "signs, omens, superstitions," which some men call frivolous and foolish. Some men object to walking under a ladder. Well, is there not the danger of the ladder falling on you or of the man at work on it dropping his paint pot or his soapuds on you? It is regarded as a sign of bad luck to cross knives at table. This superstition came about in this wise. The original knife was nothing else but a dagger which men wore in their belts, ready for carrying the mutton or their acquaintances. The crossing of blades meant a fight, and it is no wonder that women found crossed knives a sign suggestive of misfortune.

Spilling the salt once meant the worst of bad luck, and today there are many people who throw a pinch over their left shoulder "to break the charm" if they happen to tip over the saltcellar. As it was until recently an expensive article, and a dear necessity, so important was it that the finding of salt wells in Cheshire, England, first brought the merchants of Europe into savage Britain and led to the civilization of the island. The very phrase "worth his salt" means worth his salary, and the word salt itself means "salt money."

Because it was so important ancient usage placed the saltbox in the middle of the table so that it might be within reach of all. The "gentles" sat above the salt and the "simples" below it. In the regalia in the Tower of London the saltcellar is one of the most gorgeous pieces, being built like a castle of silver and lavishly gilded. Such being the importance of the saltbox the upsetting of it was something more than an accident. It was an event, and, being bad luck in itself, soon came to be regarded as a sign of bad luck.

Some trace the beginning of the superstition to the picture of "The Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci, in which painting the saltcellar is represented as overturned. But the superstition is older than the picture, and it was undoubtedly because of the superstition that Leonardo so depicted the salt in his celebrated painting.

To break a looking glass is regarded in some households as a sure sign of death in the family. The superstition regarding the looking glass came about in this way. Before there were any poorhouses there were plenty of old women, poor and friendless and long past the age when they could make their living by manual labor. But they knew the world and its credulity and the passions of mankind. They also knew the herbs of the field and the garden which were possessed of medicinal virtues, and so between their knowledge of medicine and their knowledge of the human heart they managed to make a living by selling simple remedies for the body and dealing out advice, prophecies and spells for the mind.

"If you have a proud face to make tracks, if you melt a rich uncle in wax," or if you had the stomach ache, all you had to do was to call in one of these "wise women," as they were termed. Sometimes the "wise woman" got too wise and was burned as a witch. Here was a perilous business, but the only one by which the poor old hag could make a living. If you wanted to get rid of an enemy in those days, you called in the local practitioner of witchcraft and told her your symptoms. Then she made a little image of wax or a rag doll, which was named from the person whom you desired to "get off the earth." Set the image by the fire, and as it melted away so would your enemy or your rich uncle pine away and die. Stick pins in the rag doll, and the objectionable one would suffer the pains of "pins and needles." Smash the doll to pieces, and the hated or superfluous one would meet with a violent and sudden death.

Another school of witchcraft held that a surer way to smash an enemy was to break a looking glass into which the hated one had just gazed. It must be done before his image had vanished from the surface of the glass and with proper incantations, but was said to be more effectual than wax dolls and rag babies. Hence the superstition regarding the breaking of a looking glass.

Why does a horseshoe bring good luck? One explanation of the use of this prosaic piece of ironmongery as a talisman is that the Russian peasants used to paint outside their doors a picture of the Blessed Virgin. The halo around the head they gilded. The rains and snows washed off the paint eventually, but the gilding remained in the shape of a horseshoe, and the peasants regarded it with the same reverence as they had the whole picture. From Russia the travelers brought stories of the peasants having horseshoes at their doors as a protection against evil fortune, and so the superstition of the horseshoe spread over the world.

The other explanation, and probably the true one, is that the symbol is of a far more ancient origin. The Greeks and the Romans who placed their faith in the goddess Diana used to wear as a symbol of their loyalty to the divine huntress her symbol of the crescent moon. As the ages rolled the crescent became a horseshoe. One is at liberty to accept either of these explanations or to reject both of them, but whatever the origin of the belief in the horseshoe as a portent of good luck, whether it be the symbol of the heathen goddess Diana or of the Christian Virgin, there are hundreds of thousands of people throughout the world who would "never take the horseshoe from their door."

Among the Italians a horseshoe is supposed to be a protection against the evil eye, and when they feel in need of such an amulet and have not a horseshoe handy they point out with the little finger and the first finger, tucking away the second and third fingers under the thumb and thus making a passable sort of horseshoe of the hand. They always do this in the most districts of Italy when they meet an Englishman, a man with a snapshot camera or anything else doubtful.

## A Good Filler.

Towne-Blowitz is certainly a better campaign orator than Wyndham L. Browne—I don't see much choice. There's nothing new or interesting in what either of them ever has to say.

Towne—I know, but Blowitz takes longer to say it.—Philadelphia Press.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Robin's Catarrh Pills are sold by the same